CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 12 1857. NO. 56

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, PUBLISHED BY RAY, MEDILL & CO., ... No. 51 CLARK STREET. Terms—Cash in Advance. ... Chicago, Ills.

Amusements.

Chicago Theatre. ... LESSEE. ... MANAGER. ... Last night of the Great Spectacle of FAUSTUS. ... Monday Evening, August 10, 1857. ... Mr. Conway. ... Chicago Theatre.

Smith's National Theatre. ... Proprietor. ... Acting Manager. ... Stage Manager. ... Mr. Lewis. ... Smith's National Theatre.

1857. American Transportation Co. CAPITAL ... $250,000. Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York. THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO ... Property from NEW YORK, ALBANY and BUFFALO, Ports on the Lakes Erie and Michigan, at reduced rates ... the patronage so liberally bestowed during the last season, the Directors solicit a continuance of the same with the assurance that every exertion will be used to ... HIRAM NILES, President. WELLS D. WALBRIDGE, Vice-President. J. C. HYDE, Secretary and Treasurer. NEW YORK AGENTS. M. M. Caleb, Jan. H. Mallory, Eben Corlis, J. S. Gallup. BOSTON AGENTS. F. G. Fabian, 24 Liberty Square, corner Water and Kilby streets. ALBANY AGENTS. O. N. Chapin, 36 Quay street, Albany. The Company have provided convenient and safe Docks and Warehouses at most of the Lake ports, ... their Propellers all load and unload freight under the immediate supervision of the Company's Agent ... promptly to the settlement of all claims for loss or damage. ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

1857 The Western Transportation Co. ... CASH CAPITAL, $600,000. F. C. STURGES, Pres't. WM. PORT, Sec'y. ... THE COMPANY HAVING COMPLETED their arrangements and having ample holdings ... to transport with despatch and their Propellers ... Ports on Lakes Erie and Michigan, and provide ... Transportation. The Company have issued for a term of years ... Chicago, Nov. 24, 1856.

Valentine Freight Express COMPANY. FAST FREIGHT LINE. ARE NOW PREPARED TO TRANSPORT goods with dispatch from New York, Boston and Philadelphia to CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, ALTON, MEMPHIS, AND NEW ORLEANS, by the following lines: BURLINGTON, KEOKUK, QUINCY, AND DAVENPORT, ... GALENA, DUBUQUE, DUNLEITH, AND MILWAUKEE. ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

J. W. Bass & Co., STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

Musical Concert. ... FOR THE LANDLESS. ... Tuesday Evening, August 18th, ... PROF. G. F. H. LAURENCE.

BARRETT'S Roofs and Composition Roofs, ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

Salamander Roof. ... FIRE AND WATER PROOF. ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

Cabinet. ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED HARD INDIA RUBBER. The Beacon Dam ... MANUFACTURE ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

BACON & CO.'S ENGRAVING. ... ENGRAVING, DIE-SINKING, STENCIL CUTTING, ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

Chicago Type Foundry AND PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE, No. 29 Washington Street. TYPE, PRESSES, INK, AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTERS' MATERIALS. ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

Valentine Freight Express COMPANY. FAST FREIGHT LINE. ARE NOW PREPARED TO TRANSPORT goods with dispatch from New York, Boston and Philadelphia to CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, ALTON, MEMPHIS, AND NEW ORLEANS, by the following lines: BURLINGTON, KEOKUK, QUINCY, AND DAVENPORT, ... GALENA, DUBUQUE, DUNLEITH, AND MILWAUKEE. ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

Iron Railing. ... Chicago, July 1, 1857.

Shingles—Shingles. THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PACKING ... Chicago, June 1, 1857.

300 Barrels Heavy Land Shingles. ... Chicago, June 1, 1857.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Wednesday Morning, August 12, 1857.

One Hundred Guns For Rollins!

It is proposed when the election of the gallant ROLLINS, as Governor of Missouri, becomes a dead certainty, that Chicago burn a keg of gunpowder. What say the boys?

Lawrence Re-interested.

A letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, copied in our columns this morning, says that WALKER has returned to the seige of Lawrence, now satisfied that the one Indian who threatened FORT RILEY was not meditating rebellion against the organic act. That ends another one of the Pacificator's military exploits. Now we shall see how he will again wriggle himself out of the absurdity into which he has dived a second time. Great is WALKER!

The Famous Baby.

The New York papers of Monday have nothing additional of importance in regard to the Cunningham matter. That lady was still suffering from the effects of cucumbers and chagrin, protesting her innocence and "putting down the slanders" of the Assistant Attorney of the District Attorney to indict Mrs. Cunningham as Mrs. Burdell, so that to escape the State Prison she will have to prove that she was never married to Dr. Burdell.

MR. CEL AND THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH.

A great deal has been said about the Hippocratic oath which, or the like of which, is taken by every regularly graduated medical man in Europe and in this country at the time he receives his diploma. The oath which Hippocrates is said to have administered to his disciples, has come down to us in the Latin translation of Celsus; a few fragments of the Greek original alone are preserved. The oath taken by modern physicians is substantially the same, but varies in some important respects, and of course in the omission of the names of the heathen deities. Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine," flourished 400 years before Christ. The following is the Hippocratic oath:

"I swear, by Apollo, by Esculapius, by Hygeia, and the other gods and goddesses of medicine, to keep religiously the solemn promise to which I bind myself. I shall look upon that man nearly my father who shall have instructed me in the art of healing. I shall bring all my knowledge to bear in aiding his descendants in every respect. I shall consider his children as mine, and shall teach them the knowledge of they desire to learn, without the protection. I shall aid in the same way to my own sons and those of my master who have taken the oath. Never will I suffer myself to be induced to administer a poisonous medicament, or to produce an abortion. * * * My only aim will be to comfort and heal the sick, to keep irritable their conditions, and to avoid such things as are of a nature or character to cause the death of a victim. In whatever position I may find myself, I will preserve a silence with respect to things which I judge ought to be kept secret. May I be a religious man, free my art, receive the fruit of my labors, and lead a happy life, constantly attended by the public favor. May the contrary become my lot if I become perjured."

The question whether Dr. Uhl has violated this oath is now extensively agitating the community. We receive daily several letters pro and con. on the subject. One class of writers propose a testimonial of admiration and gratitude the Doctor, for doing so unpleasant a duty for the sake of bringing so inquitous a woman to punishment, while the other party do not hesitate to brand him as being himself nothing less than "a moral monster."

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Iowa.

We have the following additional and corrected returns:

For new Constitution.

Counties.	Majorities.	Counties.	Majorities.
Keokuk,	400	Johnson, (Maj. 1856,)	400
Warren,	50		
Marion,	50		
Tama,	50		
Boone,	50		

Correcting our former returns by these figures we have:

For the new Constitution,	4,000
Against the new Constitution,	1,000
Majority for the new Constitution,	4,000

There are 41 counties still to hear from.

Missouri.

RELATIVE ELECTION!

We believe we are safe in announcing that Border Ruffianism in Missouri is beaten to death with clubs; that Major ROLLINS has candidate of the Emancipationists has been elected Governor. The *Intelligencer* and *Democrat* of St. Louis had returns on Monday morning from 77 counties showing ROLLINS ahead 4,959 votes. In the 32 counties to hear from, the vote for President last fall gave BUCHANAN 4,946 majority, but in the same counties BENTON received 1,262 votes for Governor in August 1856. An inspection of all the returns up to date shows that 80 per cent of the BENTON vote in the State at large has been cast for ROLLINS. If the same proportion is continued in the remaining counties, ROLLINS is elected by 2,000 majority.

As news yesterday 13 counties had been heard from, leaving only 17 yet to come in. ROLLINS was still some 3,000 ahead. The dispatch states that ROLLINS is probably elected by 1,500 majority. Hence we conclude that he is, without doubt, Governor of Missouri.

At the election for Governor one year ago the vote stood as follows:

Democratic for Governor,	38,346
Democratic for Banner,	37,387
Total Democratic strength,	75,733
American vote for Banner,	41,624
Democratic majority of all sorts,	34,109

At the recent election the Emancipationists of all parties supported the gallant ROLLINS, and the Amalgamationists of all degrees rallied under the black Democratic flag of SNYDER. The result is plain enough for half a century.

Kentucky.

It is now stated that Wm. G. ANDERSON (K. N.) is elected to Congress from the 4th District of this State, instead of A. G. TALBOT, as previously reported. With this exception our former table was correct—the K. N.'s having three out of the ten members of Congress.

In the next Legislature the Senate will be died, 19 to 19, several Americans holding over. The Lieut. Governor is dead, and the Senate must elect its presiding officer. The new House shows a democratic majority of 35 or 36.

Tennessee.

The Congressional delegation, so far as heard from, stands as follows:

Dem.		Dem.	
I.	Thos. Isaac Fomen	VI.	George W. Jones
II.	Andrew Johnson	VII.	John V. Wright
III.	Emeric Pickett	VIII.	Jas. H. Thomas
IV.	A. O. P. Nicholson	IX.	J. D. C. Atkins
V.	Cave Johnson	X.	Edwin H. Ewing

In the last House, Americans in Italic Capitals.

We are sorry to hear of the defeat of EDWIN EWING in the Ninth District, and trust the report may be unfounded!

North Carolina.

The following members of Congress are probably elected:

Dem.		Dem.	
I.	W. N. H. Smith	V.	Jos. A. Gilmer
II.	Thomas Ruffin	VI.	Alfred M. Scales
III.	Lawrence Winslow	VII.	Thos. L. Clingman
IV.	A. D. Dockery	VIII.	Thos. L. Clingman
	Old Member.		Americans in Italics.

MR. PUTNAM, of the Sixth District, the only candidate in the State in whom we felt any interest is probably defeated. MR. PUTNAM and MR. STRINGFOX, of Tennessee, were the only two members of the last Congress from the Southern States who voted against the Nebraska bill in 1854.

Kansas.

There was no opposition to the Topeka Constitution and the officers nominated under it, among the Free State men of Kansas. The total vote will reach 10,000, notwithstanding the insufficiency of notice and late distribution of tickets in many parts of the Territory.

Nebraska.

Returns from the election in this Territory for Delegates to Congress are as follows:

F. Furnace, Independent,	1,070
F. Holman Hager, Republican,	1,000
Hager's majority,	70
R. F. Rankin, C. N. Marshall,	1,000
Fragment's majority as far as heard from,	40

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1857.

The President returns on Tuesday. He greatly expresses disgraceful at Walker's lecturing speech, but says that he must be supported. There will be some sixty or eight days of Extra Session, but the President declares that the people of Kansas shall vote on the Constitution, whatever may be the consequence.

Lord Napier has formally sounded the Administration with regard to the re-appointment of Consul Barclay. A letter from the late Vice-Consul Scheidel has been filed, which goes to show that there was false testimony as to Mr. Barclay's participation in the recruiting business. Our Government replies that it cannot take the initiative in recalling Mr. Barclay to the position which he has lost.

Gen. Harney has completed his survey of Lake Drummond, in the Dismal Swamp, undertaken with a view to discover whether it would supply Norfolk with water. The water will be available for the navy yard. The Government furnished a party to aid in the survey.

The private quarrels between the gentlemen have failed all efforts to open the Texas-Utah negotiations with Mexico. Colf Forsyth will be directed to negotiate a commercial not political treaty, and to arrange the Tehuantepec affair immediately.

A dispatch from Mr. Mason states that the French Government signed a Convention with Honduras on the 8th of July, which guarantees neutrality with regard to the railroad route.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Navy Department this morning received a letter from Flag Officer James Armstrong, dated United States ship San Jacinto, Hong Kong, May 23, in which he says:

"From the enormous force the English are collecting at this station, and the arrangements they are making for its permanency, it is clear that China is to be compelled to throw off her exclusiveness."

He adds:

"There will be a total of sixty vessels, mounting 793 guns. Accompanying this force are several ocean-going hospitals and transport ships, with a large supernumerary medical staff.

CITY ITEMS.

MILITARY VISIT.—We learn that the Milwaukee Union Guards have accepted an invitation from the Montgomery and Highland Guards, and will visit this city as their guests on Saturday next.

FIGHTING.—Jeremiah White, a saloon keeper near the corner of State and Van Buren streets, was fined $25 yesterday for cruelly beating a boarder with his cane. Cost $4.

MORE DRUNKS.—The police made another descent upon the houses of ill-fame, on Monday night and arrested a number of inmates. Twenty-four persons were arrested and the fines amounted to $150.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A child of Mr. G. W. Bowen, about two years old, came near losing his life by swallowing morphine, one day last week. A quantity was spilled upon the floor, and the child ate some of it, and his life was saved with difficulty.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after to-day, the day Express on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, leaves this city at 8.15 A. M., and the accommodation train for Batavia and Aurora, leaves at 4.15 P. M. The night Express leaves at 8.45 P. M. as heretofore.

JUVENILE THIEF.—A lad named Jeremiah Gordman, about thirteen years, and who lives with his mother, a widow, in the West Division, was sent to the Reform School yesterday for stealing ninety-one pents from Wm. Hansen's saloon, on Wells street. Another lad, named James Flood, who stole $1 at the same place, managed to make his escape.

A BRUTE.—A man named John Harty was fined $5 in the police Court yesterday, for beating his wife. This Harty has a $300 in the Reform School, and a $500 bond, in which he figures as security for an engine shed in a kiln, and 300 feet long by 70 feet wide. When the brick are properly dried they are stacked up under these sheds, in kilns, each containing half a million.

Three and a half days are required to burn the brick. In preparing the clay about a bushel of anthracite coal dust is mixed up with it to each thousand brick. This coal dust goes off in gas, and helps very much to burn the brick evenly through.

It is astonishing how few bad or defective bricks are in a kiln, the whole lot will not exceed one or two per cent. All the brick are burned of very uniform hardness from the bottom to the top, and fit for the market.

Walker & Cutting are employing about 130 hands, 12 or 14 horses and carts, besides 20 or 30 carpenters building houses for the workmen and their families. Some 30 or more teams are constantly engaged in hauling the bricks to purchasers in the city; other men are employed in multiplying wood and coal to supply the engines and kilns. The whole number of hands employed is not far short of 180, besides 70 horses. During the pace thirty days, three million of brick of first rate quality have been burned out by this firm. These bricks are selling at $8 per thousand, delivered. The cost of hauling from the works, ranges from $1.10 $1.50, according to the part of the city, in which they are delivered. In these another brick yard in any city of the West, which manufactures brick faster than this one of Walker & Cutting's! But next year they expect to double the daily product, and produce two millions per week.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Report of the Chief Engineer to the Council embraces a number of interesting facts relative to the condition of the Department. We condense from the Report the following.

The Report embraces the period from March 1st, 1856, to May 1st, 1857, inclusive, and shows the condition of the Department, the number of fires, the amount of damage by fires, and the amount of insurance, one names, number of men, occupation and residence of the firemen, and also the condition of the houses and apparatus.

The Department consists of one Chief Engineer and four Assistants, six hundred and seventy engineers, one hundred hosemen, and sixty-eight hook and ladder men. The following table shows the apportionment of men to each Company and the number of men each Company is by law entitled to:

	No. of men.	Entitled to
Fire King Engine Co. No. 1,	50	
Washington " " 2,	50	
Niagara " " 3,	50	
Hamilton " " 4,	50	
Franklin " " 5,	50	
Washington " " 6,	50	
Chicago " " 7,	50	
Cataract " " 8,	50	
Young America " " 9,	50	
Protection " " 10,	50	
Washington Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1,	50	
Chicago " " " 2,	50	
Young America " " " 3,	50	
Protection " " " 4,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 1,	50	
Chicago " " 2,	50	
Young America " " 3,	50	
Protection " " 4,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 5,	50	
Chicago " " 6,	50	
Young America " " 7,	50	
Protection " " 8,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 9,	50	
Chicago " " 10,	50	
Young America " " 11,	50	
Protection " " 12,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 13,	50	
Chicago " " 14,	50	
Young America " " 15,	50	
Protection " " 16,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 17,	50	
Chicago " " 18,	50	
Young America " " 19,	50	
Protection " " 20,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 21,	50	
Chicago " " 22,	50	
Young America " " 23,	50	
Protection " " 24,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 25,	50	
Chicago " " 26,	50	
Young America " " 27,	50	
Protection " " 28,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 29,	50	
Chicago " " 30,	50	
Young America " " 31,	50	
Protection " " 32,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 33,	50	
Chicago " " 34,	50	
Young America " " 35,	50	
Protection " " 36,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 37,	50	
Chicago " " 38,	50	
Young America " " 39,	50	
Protection " " 40,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 41,	50	
Chicago " " 42,	50	
Young America " " 43,	50	
Protection " " 44,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 45,	50	
Chicago " " 46,	50	
Young America " " 47,	50	
Protection " " 48,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 49,	50	
Chicago " " 50,	50	
Young America " " 51,	50	
Protection " " 52,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 53,	50	
Chicago " " 54,	50	
Young America " " 55,	50	
Protection " " 56,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 57,	50	
Chicago " " 58,	50	
Young America " " 59,	50	
Protection " " 60,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 61,	50	
Chicago " " 62,	50	
Young America " " 63,	50	
Protection " " 64,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 65,	50	
Chicago " " 66,	50	
Young America " " 67,	50	
Protection " " 68,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 69,	50	
Chicago " " 70,	50	
Young America " " 71,	50	
Protection " " 72,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 73,	50	
Chicago " " 74,	50	
Young America " " 75,	50	
Protection " " 76,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 77,	50	
Chicago " " 78,	50	
Young America " " 79,	50	
Protection " " 80,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 81,	50	
Chicago " " 82,	50	
Young America " " 83,	50	
Protection " " 84,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 85,	50	
Chicago " " 86,	50	
Young America " " 87,	50	
Protection " " 88,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 89,	50	
Chicago " " 90,	50	
Young America " " 91,	50	
Protection " " 92,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 93,	50	
Chicago " " 94,	50	
Young America " " 95,	50	
Protection " " 96,	50	
Washington Hose Co. No. 97,	50	
Chicago " " 98,	50	
Young America " " 99,	50	
Protection " " 100,	50	

There is no Engine Co. No. 8 now organized.

The present force of the Department is eight hundred and eighty-three men, all of whom, while in Companies, if their ranks were full, would show an aggregate force of thirteen hundred and five men, making the difference between a full complement of men and the actual number in service, four hundred and twenty-two.

There are ten engines in good order, three reliable and two unreliable. There are six hose carriages in good order, connected with engines, and also six supply hose carriages in good order. There are two Hook and Ladder trucks in good order, and ordinary and one rebuilding. There is in use in the Department six thousand five hundred feet of hose in good order, and three thousand five hundred feet half worn, and a total of three thousand feet lost.

The following is an exhibit of the number of fires in each District, the amount of loss and the amount insurance, from March 1st, 1856, to August 1st, 1857, inclusive:

April,	4	1	1	1	1	$1,000	
May,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	
June,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	
July,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	$200
August,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
September,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
October,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
November,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
December,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
January,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
February,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
March,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
April,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
May,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
June,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
July,	4	1	1	1	1	1,000	1,000
Totals,	20	12	12	12	12	14,000	$12,000,000

The number of lives lost was seven. The amount of loss over the amount of insurance was $167,956. In addition to the fires reported above, Mr. Houghs, packing house and a propeller were burned just out side the city limits, on October 18th, occasioning a loss of $100,000. The average loss at one fire was $6,996.67.

The Engineer states that new hose is greatly needed for the use of nearly all the companies, and complains that much delay and difficulty is experienced at fires by the bursting of old hose, and recommends that a sufficient supply of new hose be contracted for forthwith.

In relation to the ordinary method of constructing "party walls" in this city, the Chief Engineer would call the attention of the Council "to the fact fully demonstrated by the late South Water street fire, that the walls, as built in all parts of the city, are not in accordance with the fire ordinances, and are not only dangerous to life but are entirely unsafe in case of fire; I refer to twelve inch walls, purely built, with the sole aim of being the least from expense directions; also, to the fact that fire walls or battlements are not built as the law requires; and large wooden cornices are also being put up in violation of the law. I would urge more vigilance on the part of the fire police in reference to these things, and also to furnish need for heavier fire walls and battlements, and that owners of furnaces are narrowly put up and fires have occurred in several large buildings during the past year from this cause."

The Chief Engineer also calls the attention of the Council "to the want of room at the ends of streets and docks, and at the bridges, for the fire department. Those persons holding leases *do not* keep the stipulated twenty feet clear, and it is impossible to get to the river with an engine at very many, if any, of the docks leased to persons by the city. I would suggest that if thoroughfares are might be strictly adhered to and kept open, that the city should sink water basins at each crossing street in South Water street and let into them water from the river through such pipe as is used by the Sewerage Commissioners; that would not freeze and would be of vast importance to one of fire. I would also call your attention to the fact, that the Water Commissioners hydrants are much too far apart for fire purposes, being only one upon every other corner of a block, whereas there should be one, if not two, at the crossing of each street. The necessity of this has been severely felt, having to lay down all the hose to one hydrant, and then only obtaining two or three streams upon a fire, when six or eight should be obtained with the same amount of hose."

The report would be a very serviceable one were it not so overrun with typographical blunders. In the table of fires there are a number of discrepancies between the items and the footings, a few of which we have corrected in our table above, and the others we give as we find them in the report, being unable to tell whether the errors are in the carrying out of the different items or in the footings. In a report of this kind, accuracy is very requisite to its usefulness, and errors in the figures are inexcusable. If the printers are guilty in this matter, the present edition should be returned to them and a correct one printed. In the list of names of the firemen are innumerable errors, the names of some of our oldest and best known citizens being spelled in such a manner as to be scarcely recognizable.

POLICEMAN IN A NEW FRAME.—On Monday night last, Lieut. Noyes, of the Third District, arrested a man named H. T. Noble, upon a charge of being engaged in the robbery of Stifle's jewelry store, in St. Louis, some time in July last. The man was plunderer of about $1,700 worth of jewelry, and three men were engaged in the robbery, two of whom are now in jail in St. Louis. The arrest of Noble was made at the request of Capt. Kick of the St. Louis police, who found Noble here.

Capt. Kick first tried to bail Capt. Yates, but could not do so, and during Noble night escape, applied to Lieut. Noyes. After Noble's arrest he was placed in jail until yesterday morning, when Capt. Kick applied to Capt. Yates for assistance in taking his prisoner to the case, and officers Noyes and Doughney were detailed for the duty. At the time Noble was placed aboard the train, and a few moments before the train started, officer Charles E. Smith, attached to Capt. Yates' staff, assisted by Alderman Jay, took Noble out of the hands of Capt. Kick, saying that he had a writ of habeas corpus for him.

It appears that Smith now Noble going to the cars, and immediately went before Judge Skinner, of the Recorder's Court, and made the following affidavit:

To the Hon. Judge of the Recorder's Court:

Charles E. Smith, the petitioner, represents that H. T. Noble is unlawfully restrained and deprived of his natural liberty by John H. Wilson, Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, in the jail of said county; that there is no legal warrant, writ, process or proceeding under which the said Noble is detained; that one Kick of Missouri, has arrested, without process of any kind, or without legal authority, said Noble, and has taken him out of the State, and that the said Noble has been imprisoned without process or warrant of law, wherefore your petitioner asks for a writ of habeas corpus directed to

CHAS. E. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to this 11th day of August, 1857.

BENJAMIN S. WILSON, Recorder City of Chicago.

Upon this affidavit the Judge directed the writ to issue, but without waiting for the writ to be actually made out, Smith took Capt. Kick's prisoner out of his custody and locked him in jail. Smith is a deputy sheriff, and as soon as Sheriff Wilson heard of the transaction he was very indignant that an officer of his should be engaged in such operations. The Sheriff then made the following return to the writ:

To the Hon. B. S. Wilson, Judge of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, Illinois:

The undersigned, Sheriff of Cook county, makes return to the writ herein:

That he holds the defendant H. T. Noble, in custody by virtue of a verbal order of Charles E. Smith, a police officer of the city of Chicago.

That said defendant first came into his custody, August 10th, 1857, from John Noyes, a police officer of the city of Chicago, who had previously arrested the said Noble at the request of John Reck, a police officer from said city of St. Louis, and having taken said Noble into custody, delivered to said John Noyes and one Charles Reck, a police officer from said State of Missouri, after which, he was re-delivered to me by Charles E. Smith aforesaid, by and upon whose verbal order, I now hold him in custody.

JOHN H. WILSON, Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois.

CHICAGO, August 11, 1857.

For some reason or other, this stage of the case proceedings were quashed, and Capt. Kick left for St. Louis, last evening, with his prisoner.

Things have come to a pretty pass in Chicago, when a police officer attempts to prevent a notorious thief from justice, and is so high-handed a manner as this. If, instead of trying to keep St. Louis, or other thieves in our city, the officers would set themselves to catching those we have already in the city they would be doing far better service. We are informed by Capt. Kick, that the evidence against Noble is very direct and positive.

The proceeding in this case is, we realize to say, without a parallel in the police annals of Chicago, and we trust our city will never again be disgraced by a like occurrence. Suppose a burglar had committed a heavy robbery in this city and had gone to St. Louis for concealment, and one of our policemen was sent there after him and arrested him, and suppose also that the St. Louis Sheriff had interfered and try to prevent his being brought back who, would we think of such a proceeding, and yet the case above stated is a parallel one.

BURNETT'S KALISTON.—For removing tan sallows, freckles, and eruptions of the skin and for eradicating the complexion clear and beautiful. It is admirably adapted to all natural conditions of the skin and will render it soft and smooth, relieving its peculiar parts and imparting that fine action of the cutaneous which give to the complexion both beauty and health.

Prepared only by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. For sale by J. H. Reed & Co.; Faunstock & Davis, and Dale & Bro., Chicago, and by druggists generally at 50c and $1 per bottle. aug1-1w&w.2m.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Church of the Atonement, Washington street corner of Peoria and Washington streets, will be reopened for divine service next Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MARRIED.

At the Plymouth Parsonage, August 10th, by Rev. J. S. Kimball, JOSEPH HUNT, of Chicago, to MISS MARGARET PARKER, of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

At the Convent of Mercy, in this city, on Tuesday morning, August 11th, of consumption, MARY JOSEPH, the funeral will take place from the Convent of Mercy, No. 21 Wabash avenue, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the Institution are respectfully requested to attend.

August 8th, WILLIE E., only child of William and Polina R. Tomlinson—aged 11 months and 13 days.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, August 11, 1857.

Receipts of flour, as we anticipated, were very large during the past week, and the market has ruled very dull. Wheat and Oats light. The market generally for new and spring barley. Wheat is a shade lower, on account of the accumulation of the morning provided it is in good order and shipping demand. Corn is also slightly improved, though sales CAN as yet no higher average, and there is no disposition by buyers to operate. There is a FAIR feeling in Oats, with considerable offered to-day—prices were unsettled, but market closed heavy, with expectations of large receipts of new from the fourth very soon. We notice sales as follows:

FREIGHTS.—By lake are dull—nominally 1½c for corn to Buffalo and 1½c to Oswego, wheat and flour in proportion. By rail, corn is quoted from Lake to Albany at 17½ c and to Lockville—St. Louis 18½c. By lake, but the river is so low for anything but light consumers and barges, and but little doing at these high rates.

FLOUR—The market for flour is active at firm prices, with a very light supply; sales chiefly to trade. Small lots spring extras are worth $4 @ $4.25; in bbls "Dixon Family" $5.75. 30 bbls "Acquidneck" (winter) $7.

WHEAT.—Lake receipts are small, sales. We note 300 bu red winter in lots for shipment at $1.20, one board for No. 1 and $1.20@1.25 for No. 2, and one board of No. 1 spring at $1.20 and 100 bu rejected at $1.20 in barge. Two or three cars of spring went to store at $1.15, and as much at $1.18.

CORN.—The only sales reported on change were a boat load of 40M bu at 70½c afloat and 40M bu at 72c on track—the latter for a cargo of corn. Receipts are still heavy, generally sold 72c on board.

OATS.—Small sales to small trade at 32@33c, closing a little firmer; 1 bu bags delivered in store, 40@45c. The first new of the season was received yesterday.

RYE—Sale of 250 bu new at 77c @ 80 bu, delivered in Distillery at Chicago.

BARLEY—No lake receipts to offer at 75@80c for all No. 2.

SALT—A sale of 600 bbl St Tubes salt was made to day at the for $1 on the usual time. This stock a dull market for foreign salt, and will not likely induce large receipts hereafter.

WHITEFISH—No. 1 barrels $5.50@6.00; No. 2 $4.50@5; and No. 3 $4.00@4.25. The season is fairly opened, and though buyers bought at high rates, for large lots however prices than above are sometimes accepted.

BUTTER—Common fresh packed 10@12c; choice or fine—to please, but good is very scarce at the.

CHEESE—W. R. Ingalls's Hamburg 11@12c.

EGGS—12@13c doz. and dull.

FRUIT—Green apples $1.50@2.50 per bbl. Oranges $7@8 box; Lemons $7.50@8 box, according to quality. Pears $5 per bu and Whortleberries $4.50.

FEATHERS—50@55c @ lb.

HIGHWINES—Quoted @ 24c; Pure Spirits Grain & Co's (Chicago) 29@30c. Sale to-day 30 bbls highwines at 29c per gal. Proof.

HIDES—Quoted 3@4c @ lb for dry flint green 6@8c; green salted 6@7c.

HAY—Prairie, (loose) from wagon $7 @ ton; pressed $9 per ton. Timothy, loose, $12 @ ton.

PROVISIONS—Coarse and high. New Pork $23.50@24. Lard 10c in bbls and tierces, 10½c in kegs generally at 20c and 2 bbls sold at 10½c; shoulders 6c. Tallow 10c. Hide Beans $1.25 @ bu and dull.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens scarce at $2.50 @ dozen. Live Turkeys 10c @ lb.

POTATOES—First at 60c @ bu to-day.

TOMATOES—$1@1.25 @ bu.

TURNIPS—50c @ bushel.

COAL—Retail prices, delivered; Illinois, $5.50; Newcastle, $6.50; Cliffgwen, $6.50; Briar Hill, Brookfield and Other Erie, $7; Hunsbrugh, $8; Scranton egg, $8.50; Stanley size lump coal $10.50, and Lehigh, $12. Cargoes have been sold at $5.50 for Scotch and $7 for Hunsbrugh.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Corrected for the Chicago DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, 1857.

LUMBER—The cool weather of the evening up to the time account to 270,000,000 feet of lumber. During the last three weeks, or since the middle of July, dealers have been filling up considerably in the yard. The last two weeks have been the fullest of the season, as country dealers are buying, little, and farmers are busy with harvesting. Prices and lately down to improve, and country lumber merchants who have waited for fall to purchase are now at work. Prices are less per m than they will likely be six weeks hence. Receipts for the last week were about 18 million feet, or 2 millions more than the average of the year. It was moved in excess of current. Cargo rates have been firm; we give a number as follows:

The cargo of the ship Hawley, some 180 m, brought $7 and $11 per m. It was from Carp River. To-day 100 m of refuse Grand River lumber sold for $9 (rough; also the cargo of sch Blue Bell, of some 110 m, from Manistee, at $10.50 (rough, while 111 per m was offered for the cargo of the Falcon from same place, half each, balance $1 dgn. Cargo R R dock, but such dock could not be had. Also, to day, the cargo of sch Tradesman from Manistee, as rcvd from for sale, sold for $9.25 in city trade, freight cash, balance in 40 days; the same lumber was bought here 10 days since, for May, June and July delivery at $6, $11.50, $10 and $8, or an average of $11.50. A cargo from same point, on same vessel, sold on the 31st $9 (rough; between 6 m of 8, and half of it floating and floating. The sale of the cargo of sch Wing from Lake Huron sold at $7, $11, $12 and $12 on delivery.

LATH—Are dull at $1 @ by the cargo.

SHINGLES—Are stacked, and range all the way from $1.50@2.50 by the cargo.

YARD RATES FOR LEAGUE ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

New York Market—Aug. 11.

(By Telegraph.)

FLOUR—Receipts last review have been moderate, and the market has ruled very dull, with a downward tendency to prices. We quote Ohio and Indiana, $4.25@4.50; Ohio and Indiana, $4.50@4.75; Ohio and Indiana, $4.75@5.00; Ohio and Indiana, $5.00@5.25; Ohio and Indiana, $5.25@5.50; Ohio and Indiana, $5.50@5.75; Ohio and Indiana, $5.75@6.00; Ohio and Indiana, $6.00@6.25; Ohio and Indiana, $6.25@6.50; Ohio and Indiana, $6.50@6.75; Ohio and Indiana, $6.75@7.00; Ohio and Indiana, $7.00@7.25; Ohio and Indiana, $7.25@7.50; Ohio and Indiana, $7.50@7.75; Ohio and Indiana, $7.75@8.00; Ohio and Ind

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET,

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Wednesday Morning.....August 13, 1857.

Certain Falsifications Exposed.

The Chicago *Times* changes its mode of attack. It says:

One of the editors of the TRIBUNE, formerly resides over the counties of the *Jeffersonian*, and was an earnest, and, as we thought then, an honest supporter of Judge Douglas and his political sentiments, but, as he found will show, he knows no fealty to party that is not faithful and supported by government pap.

When Judge Douglas declared that the Missouri Compromise was a compact sacred in its character, and akin to the Constitution, the editor of the TRIBUNE referred to acted with him in the Democratic party. When Judge Douglas abandoned the party, and signalized his desertion by striking down that Compromise, we did not choose to go with him. Since that time the Senator has been gradually widening the chasm between himself and his former friends, until he has now become an embodiment of despotism in its most hateful form.

A few years since he was an applicant for the Post Office in Galena, and based his claim on the advocacy he had given to the principles of the party then in power.

The editor of the TRIBUNE was never an applicant for the Post Office at Galena.

He sent his application to Washington, and soon followed it in person to urge its success.

He never sent an application to Washington for that or any other office; the visit there was made by the request and as the representative of the villagers of Galena, who desired a reversal of the action of the Postmaster-General in removing the Distributing Office from Galena to Dubuque.

And we have much reason to believe that he begged like a pensioner of Judge Douglas for his personal aid.

If Judge Douglas affirms that the editor spoken of ever made application to him for the Galena Post Office, or any other office, he is a liar!

He knows well his relations to the Illinois delegation; but as his application was in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the Democrats of Galena, another person was appointed to the office.

Having sent no application to Washington, none could have been laid before the Illinois delegation. The story is a lie in all its parts.

Because he was defeated in his aim, he stormed and raved and threatened and finally sold himself out to the Republican party. The price paid for him was a Custom House office.

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That distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and Christianity the world over, that whenever any man or set of men were incapable of taking care of themselves, they should consent to be governed by those who are capable of managing their affairs for them.

This, without reference to particular cases, is sufficiently obvious to all men who believe in the Declaration of Independence which Mr. DOUGLAS now condemns; but that no doubt may exist as to the manner in which the idea is to be used, the *Day Book* puts it in an article on poverty, and what, in Virginia is called "poor white trash," was the following language:

Sell the parents of these children into slavery.—Let our Legislature pass a law that whoever will take charge of the support of them and their offspring, in sickness and health—clothe them, feed them and house them—shall be legally entitled to their services; and let the same legislature enact that whoever receives them parents and their children, and claims their services shall take care of them as long as they live.

It will be remembered that we quote authorized exponents of the new faith, which in contradistinction from the old Jeffersonian notions, is called *National* Democracy, and that the suggestion of the *Day Book* is only one application of the DOUGLAS dogma. It will not be forgotten either that the rule sought to be enforced is as strictly applicable to white men as to men of color. To such a pitch has "Democracy" *Inaugurated*.

White and Black Labor.

The mechanics of Wilmington, N. C., have falsely picked up the idea, probably from some "fanatical abolition paper," the editor of which ought to be hung, or at least married to a black woman, that this Slavery question has a direct and immediate bearing upon white labor. Since then they have protested vigorously against being put on a level with slave mechanics, who are owned by rich masters, and have sent a set of resolutions with signatures of many of the same trade. The negro, after working all day in the shop, is made to go home at night, where a supper is made for his supper, and a bed under the cart for his lodging, and the items of his pay for his day's toil—the master pocketing the difference between the price of his labor and the cost of his food. Of course, when there is a "black alias" and business is dull, the white man are first discharged, because the slave labor can be furnished for half of what is necessary for a respectable white man's support. Recently several negroes of some skill and ability had been committed in the neighborhood of Wilmington, which were charged by the lords and lordlings of the district, to the mechanics, who, at the same time, were stigmatized as a body of Abolitionists. Thereupon the mechanics held a meeting, and resolved that the existing laws for their protection must be enforced, and the stepping-stone to Abolitionism removed; plainly hinting that they might otherwise become just what they are now accused of being.

This, we take it, will be a dangerous division for the oligarchs of the South, if it has been planned by the spirit of war in which it has commenced. Let the agitation go on until the mechanics and laboring men of the surfle States see how much their labor is degraded, and robbed of its just reward by this thing of compulsory bondage, and there will be Abolitionists in every village and at every cross-road in the country. We warn the nigger-makers, that they are treading on what will turn and sting, whenever they put their feet on the mechanics' necks.

Railroad Reform.

Editors Tribune—I was gratified by noticing in your valuable paper, of the 11th inst., a communication from "A Stockholder," calling upon the managers of Illinois railroads, to the points in Mr. Morrison's Circular, showing causes of depreciation in the value of Railroad property, and suggesting the remedy therefor.

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Rapid Growth of Illinois.

The Bureau County *Democrat* of the 6th inst., contains an article entitled "Mr. LOVEJOY'S Mr. LOVEJOY," being a little, part philosophy, part Mississippi, portion (not Boston Mr. *Times*) and mostly thick guardian, from the E. H. LOVEJOY of Stark County" to OWEN LOVEJOY Agent for the Underground Railroad, "and Member of Congress elect from the 3d District in Illinois." The special distress of this LOVEJOY scrap is to be that he brought "an aged and favorite negro man named MOSE, who had been honest and faithful in all things" (wish I could say the same of you!!) and who "had become infirm and totally incapable to provide for himself," from the State of Mississippi to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of making him free—that "it was distinctly understood between this helpless old man and myself that he was to accompany my backpay—Mississippi in October next, to remain there if he chose—otherwise he should return to Illinois and be free,"—that this man "knew no care," but that he listened to the "lies of certain rascally church sinners and consented to trust himself to *thieving Abolitionists* by whose agency he was taken (I should say *stolen*) and forwarded, as I think, to you (Mr. LOVEJOY, at Princeton, and you (Mr. LOVEJOY) sent that old man to Canada or some other cold country." Mr. LOVEJOY then addresses a treatise of Mississippi ethics to the lady LOVEJOY, in which we learn that the larceny of slaves is regarded in some country a gross impropriety, while in some, stealing a negro's supper is considered the most disgraceful sort of robbing supper; and in view of these still a certified facts he adjures Mr. LOVEJOY to "answer out, speak, tell the world your code of morals." But not satisfied with this crushing exposé, Mr. LOVEJOY appeals to have Mr. LOVEJOY expelled from the Halls of Congress, and concludes by denouncing all who aided in abducting "Old Mose," as knaves, rascals and bad men.

It does not clearly appear from the prolonged cry of this LOVEJOY that he wants to the premises. He alleges first, that "Old Mose" was a free man, secondly that somebody stole him and sent him to a "cold country;" thirdly that cheap stealing is far from being an innocent diversion, and fourthly that Mr. LOVEJOY is a knave and a rascal. We say that it is not immediately apparent what the indignant LOVEJOY would have if he could get it. We will present one, however, that he has a bit of very controllable patriotism in his heart and that the absence of an object for the lavishing of the same has been the cause of all this Democratic bawling. We hasten to the relief of Mr. LOVEJOY: Dear Sir, "Old Mose" is in Chicago and has no intention of going to Canada. He is working for one dollar per diem, and confidently anticipates an increase of wages with future proficiency in his business. He thinks if he had received one dollar per day for his Mississippi service since he was old enough to manage a hoe, he should purchase real estate in Chicago and retire on the rents, issues and profits thereof. He says that Mr. LOVEJOY was not an animal master, but that in the frequent family changes which occurred in Mississippi, Mose's wife was occasionally missing and somebody else's wife quartered in his place; that the uncertainty of the relation was not consonant with his feelings, and that he considers it unfavorable as one of the home influences.—He states that he did not care about another trip to the cotton growing states—preferring rather to be sure of his freedom while he had it; that he left the County of Stark not from the solicitations of Mr. OWEN LOVEJOY or any body else, but in the exercise of a recovered free will; and furthermore, Mr. LOVEJOY, any remittance you may be disposed to make, either in consideration of forty years of toil, or from any motive which may actuate you, will be very gratefully received.

DEMOCRATIC BELLES LETTRES.

Defense of Mr. Walker's Pokeism.

BY S. SUPER.

[From the Lawrence Republican.]

MERMOS, Joeli 28, 1890 & 57.

MISTER EDITOR:—Although I am known to be a black republykem by every body in this region, yet from your bosted love of the rise I thot I would be willing to publish a statement of facks for a defense of Mr. Walker (no connection) going to show that the betrow boys name here this article is

"Not to be read a man at once."

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Most awl the free staitt papers are down on governor walker becos he has seen fit to cast out the soulless institution of slavery. this is not fare, it is man cannot do this much wot is the use in being gurner, that is the question—Again a person should not be held responsible cause I dance to see the fairies of fare efforts to destroy the mechanism of my walter by merely crowking about his kolling out the tropes—are circulating here (see about it) walters having bot 4 thousand 8 worth of niggers and never pay for em—now suppose this was thro there is many a mean yankey how has dun you things and nobodd said anything about it. Awl I do is chase their brother out of his burthrite I wel like to no that! & want jedas a good man, o tis a folly to strand a a d man for pokeing a negro's supper! I considered the most disgraceful sort of robbing supper; and in view of these still a certified facts he adjures Mr. LOVEJOY to "answer out, speak, tell the world your code of morals." But not satisfied with this crushing exposé, Mr. LOVEJOY appeals to have Mr. LOVEJOY expelled from the Halls of Congress, and concludes by denouncing all who aided in abducting "Old Mose," as knaves, rascals and bad men.

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Mr. Fetcher's Bill.

The discovery of Mrs. Cunningham's plot to palm off another woman's child as her own, though it cast a ray of light upon the evidence of her guilt, has yet destroyed what confidence Mrs. Cunningham's truthfulness might otherwise have remained in the public mind, and thrown new suspicions and doubts upon her alleged marriage with Dr. Burdell. If, they argue, "the woman is capable of getting up a fictitious note she is certainly capable of getting up a fictitious marriage—a plot less complicated and more difficult to expose, and far more likely to succeed." They say that a woman, too, it is now evident, had resolved upon "completely under her thumb," could easily find the instruments for carrying out such a conspiracy, in which would be required little more than the services of a man who could successfully personate Dr. Burdell.

Our reporter has to-day procured the following document, which has never before been published. It will be remembered that the date of the alleged marriage was October 28, 1856, whereas the note, given to Mr. Fetcher, confessor, and signed by Mrs. Cunningham's own hand, is dated January 19, 1857; and although given some months after the time of the pretended marriage, bears the name of E. A. Cunningham. The note is as follows:

CHICAGO, 19 Jan. 1857.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay to the order of A. Fetcher two hundred and sixty-three dollars, for value received.

E. A. CUNNINGHAM.

The consideration for this note was the article furnished by Mr. Fetcher for Mrs. Cunningham's early wedding, and the story of that night's bacchanalian tragedy which has made it famous. According to the testimony before the Coroner, Dr. Burdell seemed to dislike this story, and took little or no part in it.

It has been surmised that the reason of this displeasure was the fact that he would have to furnish the money, and in this more discovered evidence of the marriage. But this note seems to contradict this theory, and to show that Mrs. Cunningham her, if paid, or at least promised to pay, the expenses of her entire "nuptials" did she expect to pay it? what were her resources? what her reliance? are questions that will naturally arise in the public mind, and with the revelations which have just been made, the popular prejudice will not be likely to give them the answer most favorable to her motives. "If she was the wife of Dr. Burdell, why not she give a note to an old? The Dr. was wealthy and had plenty of money, and if he has to pay the bill, a note would not have been required or if it was, why was it not given in his name?"

After the murder of Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham's immediate friends manifested much anxiety in relation to the *x've* note, and were very solicitous that it should not be produced in court. The bearer was repeatedly visited in relation to it, and strongly urged not to bring it forward. In this connection, one of her friends told him that Mrs. Cunningham was worth $30,000 in her own right, even if she did not get the Burdell estate.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM AND OUR SON.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives below a few incidents of the early life of the famous Mrs. Cunningham:

The recent developments in regard to Mrs. Cunningham remove all occasion for tender treatment when speaking of her case. When she was on trial for her life, all felt that the presumption of innocence was her right, and all such were accorded to her. Much was known of her personal history—much that was black and damning; but all this did not prove that she killed Dr. Burdell, and no one felt that it would be fair to attempt to crush her for the past, or prejudice the special case that was on trial.

But now there has been brought home to her one of the most deliberate, high-handed and consummate frauds that was ever attempted to be practised on the world. Not only does she claim her dower in the estate of Harvey Burdell, but on behalf of an unborn child she demands the l.iance of the estate after the dower has been paid. As the child is not from this lad, bold, but talented woman, it may not be without a moral to trace her career for the past few years.

She came from a bad stock, and with her sister was known as the "Hempstead girls." She her, from her school girl days, been in bad company, and her sister married a man named Lyon, where she was raised, that if the theory of the Bible was true, that the iniquities of the fathers descended on the "children to the third and fourth generation," she would take at least forty generations to get the Hempstead blood out of the children. A smart, bold, good-looking girl, she attracted the attention of a Mr. Cunningham, of Brooklyn. He was of an excellent family. His father was a leading man in the church of the Rev. Dr. Spring, then of the "old brick church" in Brooklyn, and to the day of his death. His sisters were distinguished for very great and every virtue, elegant and attractive and pious.

But, as is often the case, the son swerved from the good way of his father and was a heaviness to his mother. He became fascinated with Emma Hempstead, and he lived with her for a number of years, to the family's full blown disgrace, and mourned over the conduct of a son and brother. He was then in business and was making money. His trade was a distiller. But if the family felt the disgrace of his unlawful connection with this woman, a deeper disgrace was in store for them. They were horrified to know that this woman, with whom Cunningham had lived for six years, had actually become his wife, and that she was actually Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham. Then began his real career. He failed in business soon after his marriage, and in about five years after he died very suddenly, not without suspicion of foul play. His property was divided by Dr. Catlin, of Brooklyn. And when Mrs. Cunningham sued Dr. Uhl to aid her in her fraud, she said to him that Dr. Catlin would assist her "as she had him in her power."

And, since the death of her husband, she has been a genteel woman of the town, keeping a house of some repute for cleverness, and taking in such company as suited her. The character of the late Dr. Burdell was no better than her own. He knew the woman well, and had lived in the house where she now her. And the summer she passed at the Springs and Newport with the grown up daughters, indulging in the luxury and distraction of those celebrated places, and both Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters pour and with no visible means of support, tells its own tale.

A Car Shivered to Splinters—Fifteen Persons Injured—Miraculous Escape.

An accident of quite a serious nature happened to the morning train on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, on Friday morning last, as it was on its way from this to Freeburg. The particulars, as narrated to us by one of the parties on the train at the time, are as follows: After leaving Mount Savage, we had about fifteen persons in the passenger car, which was attached to the rear of the coal train. As it is about one mile from Mount Savage, as we were going at our usual speed, I observed from the thumping of the car running on the cross ties, that it was off the track; but before we had time to get out side, the car had began to go over the precipice. I here grasped tightly to the seat, and felt as if we went, at each revolution the large boulders of rocks, with which the "fill" was composed, would break through the car and mingle with us. I had no other thought at this time of being instantly killed. The noise was indescribe; our car was rolling, crushing and grinding down the rocks; we were jammed, pressed and mixed up with broken seats, glass, fragments and stones.

I remembered nothing more until we reached the bottom, when I looked around and perceived that there was not a piece of the car remaining larger than the doors; it was literally shivered into splinters. Our passengers were collecting themselves together, and such a sight as they presented!; cut heads face hands, torn blood-saturated clothes, shrieks and groans met the eye and ear. Those that escaped without broken limbs began assisting those who had received severe injuries; they were taken from the ruins and carried to the track, and conveyed to Mount Savage, where they received the attention of Doctor Townsend. Dr. C. H. Orr, of this city was sent for and in due time arrived and assisted Dr. Townsend in setting bones and dressing wounds. There was no one killed; but all were more or less injured, and several severely. Conductor James McNulty is hurt severely. The cause of the accident was a defect in the track rail. The engine and all the train, but the passenger car and five coal cars, were in safety. The five coal cars went down with the passenger car. The distance the carrolled is about 125 feet, and about 60 perpendicular. How any of us it is a wonder that a single soul escaped alive; in fact, their escape from instant death is miraculous. The trucks belonging to the car remained upon the top of the precipice, other wise the most, or all, would undoubtedly have been killed.—*Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph.*

☞ A curious case of conspiracy to defraud is now on trial in Philadelphia, in which one of the defendants, ANNA MOINTS, is proved to have preached that the world was about to be destroyed, and that only 40,000, by her instrumentality, could be saved, and that she was the sister of our Savior. Several witnesses testified that she gave a feast. The table was filled with wines and all the fruits in season; that Anna was dressed in white, with stars upon her head. That she there represented to her disciples that to she must appear before God.

SICKNESS IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Tribune* says that in one or two towns in the interior of Michigan, dysentery has assumed an epidemic form, and committed great havoc among the young children—the "babies" of the household. A lady from Lower Saginaw informed one of our citizens on Saturday that every infant in that place had died days ago, and that one was sick! In Jackson, the disease seems to be doing as fearful executing.

☞ The Bulletin Theraputique, contains the curious case of a worker in metals, who has brought in copper only five months, and whose hair which was lately white, has now turned to a decided green. Chemical analysis has proven that his hair contains a considerable quantity of metals of copper, and it is to this circumstance that it owes its change of color.

☞ The other evening during a conversation, Mr. Cunningham's father, said he was certain that the attempt was a decided failure, and had resulted in nothing but cholera morbus. "Pooh!" said Brown, from his seat in the corner, "I was decided case of cholera *infantum*."—*N. Y. Hot. Post.*

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette says: "A prisoner, lately discharged from our city prison, of Gaston Kaufman, committed suicide in Cincinnati, on Friday last, by cutting his throat. Poverty and want of employment are assigned as the cause of the act.

THE NORTH-WEST.

DISCOURAGING.—The Peoria *Republican* is to be discontinued for the present on account of protracted indisposition of the editor.

RUN.—Two men, in a state of intoxication, were run over and killed, on Monday night last on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, near Bloomington.

OVERKIT.—A gambling and drinking shop, one and a half stories high, which formerly held forth in Elmwood, near Peoria, was floated the other morning, tilted over, and with its contents in a mixed condition.

COUNTY FAIRS.

Madison	Edwardsville	Sept.	9—11
Logan	Lincoln	Sept.	9—11
Menard	Petersburg	Oct.	7—9
Christian	Taylorville	Oct.	21—23
Clinton	Carlyle	Oct.	7—9

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, JACKSONVILLE.—We learn by a circular from the officers of this institution, that a first class preparatory school has been established in connection with the college, under the charge of MESSRS. NUTTING, Professor of Greek and Latin, and CRAMPTON Professor of Mathematics. The terms and vacations will be the same as those of the college, the first term beginning September 10th.

NEW PATENTS.—Among the list of new patents issued from the Patent Office last week, are the following: Grain Separators—Amos Carter, of Lenox, Illinois. Corn Harvesters—Israel Dottenhof, of Bloomington, Illinois. Cutting Apparatus for Harvesters—John P. Manny of Rockford, Illinois. Machine for Husking Corn—Wm. Emery, Jr., of Chester, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE ON THE TONICA AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD.—The Washington (Tazewell county) *Independent* reports a sale of lots in Washington that taken, in which the advantage of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad to property owners was forcibly illustrated. Lots 100 feet front by 447 deep were sold at $247 each. The sales amounted to $6,540.

THE QUINCY EXPRESS ROBBERY.—The *Whig* states that $2,000 of the money stolen has been recovered. It was found by a girl who chased some ducks into a wood pile, and reaching in after them, found two packages of the money.

DIXON AT ST. CHARLES.—The St. Charles *Argus* says that the bridge, in course of construction at that place, will be completed by the first of September.

POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of the St. Clair Railroad, which was advertised to be sold at auction on the 20th of July, has been postponed sine, convenient sale to another next.

RUST IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—It is stated that extensive injury has been done to late wheat in Central Illinois, by the "rust," more particularly in the counties of Champaign, Coles, Moultrie, and Vermilion, and the section north of the Terre Haute and Alton railroad, as far as the winter wheat extends. How serious or general the damage may prove to be cannot now be stated.—*St. Louis Dem.*

COAL IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.—Though the early part of the season was much wet, backward and there was some difficulty in getting a good stand of corn, the recent abundant showers and extremely hot weather have brought it forward until the prospect now for a large crop is very promising. It wears a healthy, deep green color, and the stock is large and thrifty. Indications of a similar kind, we think, will be an extremely early frost will prevent an abundant supply.—*Center Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning last, Mr. John Hanly, living in the town of Rutland, was on his way to the Catholic Church in Ottawa, together with his wife and daughter, and when crossing the white canal bridge about a mile above this city, his horses were frightened by a man who jumped from some hay he was ordered to go, and as they were crossing, upon which they sprang forward, jerking Mr. Hanly from the wagon in front. He fell under the horses' feet and was run over. The wagon wheel killed him almost instantly. Mrs. Hanly and daughter were also thrown out upon the ground and severely injured. The horses continued running until they reached Mr. Wade's Livery Stable, in the city.—*Ottawa Republican.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night the dwelling house of Mr. Bolster, near Kaneville was entirely destroyed by fire. The inmates were all asleep at the time the building caught fire, and in the consternation attending on their escape from the burning domicil, Mrs. Bolster was badly burned and one of the children, a boy of about three years old, burned. He was seen in an upper window, but did not jump, and when a ladder was procured the flames drove the rescuers off, and that was the last they saw of the child. Mr. Bolster was injured in trying to escape. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire was in the house when the family retired.—*Aurora Republican.*

WHEAT IN MADISON CO.—The great crop is so nearly harvested that some estimate may be formed of its probable amount and price. The spring wheat in this county is said to be the finest ever raised. Fall wheat is pretty scattering. In the vicinity of Gilard, the farmers sowed last spring about 7,000 bushels, which allowing 15 bushels to the acre, would give an aggregate of 105,000 bushels. It is now estimated that this will yield 30 bushels to the acre on an average, making over 140,000 bushels. The seed cost, at the rate of $2 per bushel, cost about $15,000. Taking the yield at the price of $1, we have over $140,000, leaving a gain of $130,000 for the farmer's pocket.—*Collinsville Free Press.*

THE FIRE AT BELLVILLE.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night last a fire was discovered in C. Roberts & Co.'s Machine Shop, attached to their foundry. The two fire companies were promptly at the spot, and succeeded in saving the foundry building, with but comparatively small damage—the shop, however, was entirely consumed. The insurance on the two buildings was $3,500—the loss is estimated at $15,000.

This is the most disastrous fire that has occurred in our city for years—perhaps more so than any that has occurred in years. The machine establishment was engaged, principally, in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and the farmers over a large portion of country will experience much inconvenience from its destruction.—*Belleville Advocate.*

HEALTH IN KANKAKEE COUNTY.—There is a mistaken notion quite prevalent in the East, that this region of country is very unhealthy; that there is a malignant fever which prevails here; and that it is rare for any one to enjoy good health here for a reasonable length of time. Especially is this opinion held by those who have travelled over the broads of North-ern Indiana, and passed through the Kankakee marshes—it being naturally supposed, after a view of that country, that anything bearing the title of Kankakee, must partake of the nature of the marshy character; and not a little surprised are they, when, upon visiting their friends in this country, they find a healthy country, well drained and well watered by one of the finest rivers in the world. We venture to say that there is not a county of land in the West with less sickness than this county, and certainly none where there is less sickness. It is a fact which no one who has made observations in this country will deny, that it is superior in health to the West for its healthfulness, as well as in its natural advantages.—*Kankakee Gazette.*

WHAT SHALL FARMERS CULTIVATE?—We saw a statement a few days since, in an exchange, that a gentleman in the northern part of this State had sold his entire crop of barley, which yielded sixty-two bushels to the acre. He had engaged it already to a firm in Chicago at $1.60 per bushel. In order to do matters up in a hurry, he employed several reapers and threshers in the field, so that the barley was all cut in one day, and a part of it thrashed out. On the next day it was all thrashed, put on the evening freight train, and sent into the city. Before ten o'clock that night he had his money. Forty acres yielding 62 bushels per acre was equal to 2,480 bushels at $1.60 per bushel, 4,963.

Another account is of a gentleman of Jonesboro', in Union County, who sold a lot of potatoes in Chicago at $10 per bushel. These were the first of the season. He has been selling regularly since that, we understand, at $4. Such paragraphs as these are very suggestive, and naturally raise the inquiry, "What is most profitable to raise?"—*Rockford Phenix.*

MINNESOTA.

LEAD.—The *Pariflault Herald* has been shown a piece of lead ore from Waterville, LeSueur county, Minnesota, which it judges is fully 80 per cent pure mineral.

SUNKEN STEAMBOATS.—The Falls City and Courier, which were sunk in Lake Pepin by the ice, last Spring, have been both raised.

A "LAKE SCHANER."—A little, diminutive steamboat which was built last spring at Maiden Rock City, is now making regular trips between that place and Reed's, stopping at intermediate landings. She is called the "Lottie Lynn." Her length is about forty feet.

JUDGE LYNCH WANTED.—One of our citizens recently returned from a trip to Spirit Lake, and one of the late sequestrations. He reported a case of brutality which would almost justify the presence of Judge Lynch. It is that of a woman, who, soon after the shipwreck, took possession, in other words, "jumped," the claim of Mr. Gardiner, whose daughter was taken captive by the savages. On the claim was a good log house, (into which he moved,) furniture, &c. A few rods in front of the house, Mr. Gardiner and his family, in all nine persons, had been buried in one grave with lamentations. All which she appropriated to the spot. This person obliterated all traces of the former owner, enclosed the grave with his field, and even had plow over it, in connection with the rest of the field, for a long time.

HARVEST.—Many of the farmers have commenced harvesting with every prospect of a large yield—the wheat in this region being heavy on the ground, and well filled in the head. Oats also look promising, and will be ready for the sickle in a week or two. Corn is rather short, but the farmers tell us there never was a better prospect in the Territory for an abundant harvest than the present season.—*Hastings Independent.*

FROM KANSAS.

Gov. Walker returned to Lawrence—The Cheyennes Missing.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Democrat.)

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 5, 1857.

To-night the pacificators hover around as again, and Lawrence sleeps in profound peace. The last tragedy of Walker fact terminated in comedy or illusory show, and we are at a loss to know, whether most to pity or despise him. But two days since he left us with all, but forty, of his staff and cabinet, to the work of quelling and suppressing an Indian disturbance near fort Riley; at the same time it was generally believed that it was all a ruse, and that he only wanted to get out of his sad dilemma, by retreating under cover of that pretense. Report says he wended on until yesterday morning, when they were met by a messenger from the fort, who reported "all's well" and Indians quiet; so he gave up and, his four hundred troops retraced their steps, and encamped at Topeka last night, and to-night the most of them, with his excellency, are once more upon our limits.

Poor, infatuated, old simny. Fooled when he came; fooled again when he left us, and now he is contemptibly spared and to stay away when he is once decently out of sight. This coming week to-night looks more strange than anything else. It is all a novel play from the first, that it is difficult to regard with earnest consideration. The soldiers themselves, including the officers, are tired of this whifling about to no purpose, at the caprice of a man who at least is not entirely sane. One of the officers swore without stint when about to start away on Monday. He said he had been ordered ever here to a Lawrence war; now he was ordered to an Indian war, and the Lord Almighty only knew what war they might be ordered to next. He has found by this time that he is ordered to the Lawrence war again. And a model war it is. The right all on one side, and all the wrong on the other. No difference is observed in the conduct of our people—in the manner and spirit of their proceedings. In the tone of any public policy, or in the efficiency and force of our city government, whether the governor is within a thousand miles or not.

THE LASALLE COAL BASIN.

Coal for $3,00 a Ton.

[From the Janesville Gazette.]

An unlimited supply of coal can now be furnished at LaSalle, in Illinois, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad for two dollars a ton, or for $1,75 if bought in large quantities. This coal is now delivered by the car load on tender at Belvidere and Beloit, along the G. and C. U. R. R. for $3,00 per ton freight. Of this coal (Illinois bituminous) Professors Porter and Sullivan, of Yale college, after analyzing it, state as follows: "Your coal is of a superior quality, having an average thickness of three feet, four inches. Underlying this is a stratum of fire clay, of two feet, and beneath this is sandstone and shale to the bottom of the shaft, where there is another bed of coal, supposed to be of the same thickness as the upper one, and of equal superior quality. The shaft has already been completed to within sixty feet of this bed, the coal bed having been previously reached by boring, so that its entire depth is 250 feet. It will be completed by October. The cost of opening this shaft will, it is thought, be about $40,000. What the expense of working it will be, cannot yet be definitely ascertained. Price of coal at the mine varies from $2,00 to $2,50 per ton.

Having some curiosity to visit the interior of the mine, I doffed a portion of my travelling dress, and donned a miner's coat and hat; and, taking a lamp decended. The sensation on being ushered from the glowing atmosphere of the coal interior was decidedly cool. The shaft is seven feet by fourteen, and is divided by a plant partition into two compartments, one seven feet square; one of these is at present devoted to the sinking of the shaft, the other to drawing up

Exchange.

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Refer to Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President Chicago Pacific R. R., Hon. Ebenezer Peck, Chicago, Ill., Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Springfield, Ill., Hon. Thos. Drummond, Springfield, Ill., Hon. Thos. Dyer, Springfield, Ill., Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Chicago, Ill., Hon. Thos. Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio, Hon. Thos. Corwin, Lancaster, Ohio, Hon. Thos. Ewing, Jr., Lancaster, Ohio, Hon. Thos. Corwin, Jr., Lancaster, Ohio, Hon. Thos. Hamilton, Cincinnati, Ohio, Hon. Thos. Bartley, Cincinnati, Ohio, Hon. Thos. Bartley, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio, Hon. Thos. Bartley, Sr.,

Legal Notices

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. County of Cook. }

Estate of Cornelia E. Trott, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the estate of Cornelia E. Trott, deceased, that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Hon. Joseph E. Gary, Judge of the Probate Court of said County of Cook, at the office of said Court in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1857, when and where all such persons are notified and required to attend for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

Chicago, August 1, A. D. 1857. PAUL H. KING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. County of Cook. }

Alexander Sheldon, Plaintiff, in Chancery, vs. Jonathan Sheldon and James P. Jackson, Defendants.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said J. P. Hinckley, Henry H. Hickcox and George Ruth, that a suit in Chancery, as above, was commenced in the Circuit Court of said County of Cook, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1857, by said Plaintiff, against said Defendants, praying for a decree of divorce, and that said suit is pending in said Court, and that the same will come on to be heard at the October term, 1857, of said Court, which will be held at the Court House in said County of Cook, on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1857, when and where said Defendants are notified and required to appear and answer said complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed.

Chicago, August 1, A. D. 1857. WALTER KINSLLA, Clerk.

ADAY & VAN DORSEN, Pl'ffs Attys. 1911 4td pw7w

CHANCERY NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, } County of Cook. } ss.

Edward Blatchwell vs. Elias Longyear, Jesse Longyear, Elias Longyear, Jr., Sylvester Longyear, Ann Eliza Longyear, Hiram Longyear, Ann Eliza Longyear, Hiram Longyear, Jr., Sylvester Longyear, Jr., and unknown heirs or devisees of Hiram Longyear, deceased.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Elias Longyear, Jesse Longyear, Elias Longyear, Jr., Sylvester Longyear, and Ann Eliza Longyear, defendants in the above entitled cause, being filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to the said defendants, Elias Longyear, Jesse Longyear, Elias Longyear, Jr., Sylvester Longyear, and Ann Eliza Longyear, that the said complainant, Edward Blatchwell, filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1857, and that the writ of subpoena in said cause was duly issued against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1857, when said defendants are required to appear and answer said complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed.

Chicago, August 1, A. D. 1857. WALTER KINSLLA, Clerk.

ADAY & VAN DORSEN, Pl'ffs Attys. 1911 4td pw7w

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the heirs, devisees, and legal representatives of William Wood, deceased, late of Cook County, Illinois, that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Hon. Joseph E. Gary, Judge of the Probate Court of said County of Cook, at the office of said Court, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1857, when and where all such persons are notified and required to attend for the purpose of having their claims against said estate adjusted and settled.

Chicago, August 1, A. D. 1857. PAUL H. KING, Administrator.

W. C. ERLY, Adm'r's Attorney. 1910 4td pw7w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—In the Circuit Court, to the October term, A. D. 1857.

Isaac Cook, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Cook, deceased, vs. The Unknown Heirs of said Hiram C. Cook, deceased, Ann Eliza Cook, Hiram Cook, Jr., and Sylvester Cook.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of said court made this day, at the July term thereof, in the cause of the plaintiff against the defendants, for the sale of the lands and tenements hereinafter mentioned, I, the undersigned, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in said County of Cook, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1857, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described lots, parcels of land, and premises, situated in said County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,